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The Last Supper

The Last Supper, as depicted in the Christian Bible, is a significant event that marks Jesus' final meal with his twelve apostles before his crucifixion. This moment is captured in the Gospels, including Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, each providing unique details and perspectives. The event is celebrated by Christians around the world, particularly on Holy Thursday, and serves as the scriptural basis for the Eucharist, also known as Holy Communion or the Lord's Supper. The twelve apostles who were present at the Last Supper are central figures in Christian theology, each

representing a pillar upon which the early Church was built, as suggested by Ephesians 2:20.

The apostles, chosen by Jesus, were witnesses to his teachings and miracles, and were tasked with spreading his message after his death. Among them were Peter, known for his leadership and later crucifixion; Andrew, Peter's brother and a former disciple of John the Baptist; James and John, sons of Zebedee, who were part of Jesus' inner circle; Philip, who played a pivotal role in the spread of Christianity; Bartholomew, also known as Nathanael, recognized for his sincerity; Matthew, the tax collector turned disciple; Thomas, famously known for his doubt and later proclamation of faith;

James, son of Alphaeus, often identified as James the Less; Thaddaeus, also known as Jude, the patron saint of lost causes; Simon the Zealot, known for his fervent zeal; and Judas Iscariot, the one who betrayed Jesus.

The passages cited from the New Testament, such as Acts 4:33, 2 Corinthians 1:1, 2 Peter 1:1, Luke 22:14, and others, encompass various aspects of the apostles' lives and ministries. They highlight the apostles' unwavering faith, their struggles, their teachings, and the growth of the early Christian community. For instance, Acts 4:33 speaks of the great power the apostles had in bearing witness to the resurrection of Jesus, while 2

Corinthians 1:1 and 2 Peter 1:1 address the apostles' roles as servants and messengers of Christ. Luke 22:14 specifically refers to the Last Supper, where Jesus instituted the tradition of Communion.

The narrative of the Last Supper and the apostles is not only a cornerstone of faith but also a rich tapestry of history, culture, and theology. It has inspired countless works of art, literature, and music, reflecting its enduring impact on human civilization. The story of the Last Supper continues to be a source of spiritual reflection and scholarly study, offering insights into the foundational moments of one of the world's major religions. As

such, it remains a profound testament to the power of faith and the human spirit's capacity for devotion and transformation.